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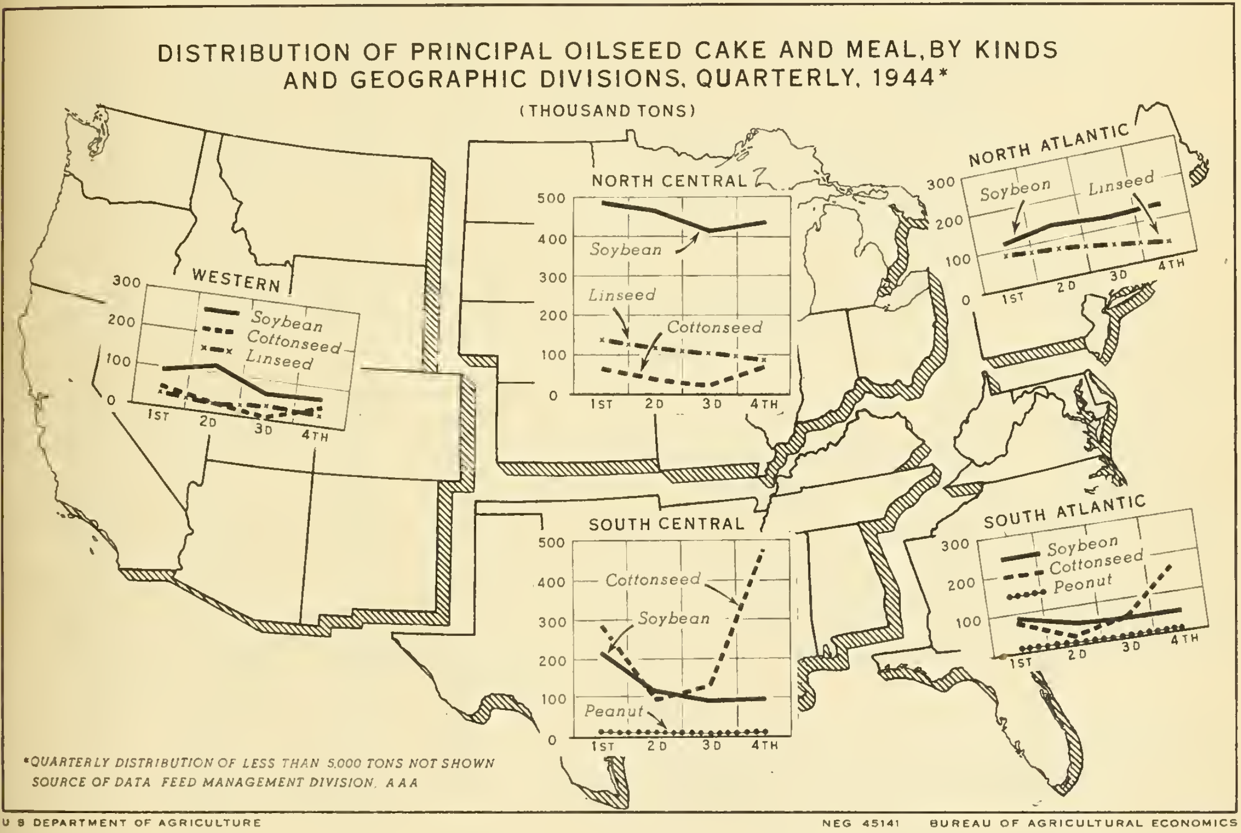
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 68 BAE MARCH 1945


DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL, BY KINDS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, QUARTERLY, 1944*
(THOUSAND TONS)

*QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF LESS THAN 5,000 TONS NOT SHOWN
SOURCE OF DATA FEED MANAGEMENT DIVISION, AAA

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45141 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Distribution of oilseed cake and meal varies considerably by geographic regions and by kinds. Soybean meal and linseed meal are most important in the northern part of the country, cottonseed meal and soybean meal in the South. Total distribution in 1944 amounted to 3,400,000 tons of soybean meal, 1,619,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 866,000 tons of linseed meal, and 82,000 tons of peanut meal.

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Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, March 1943, 1944, and January-March 1945

Item	Unit	March 1943	March 1944	1945 Jan.	1945 Feb.	1945 Mar. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	100.8	115.5	114.8	115.1	115.6
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	64.4	80.5	79.0	76.0	78.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	59.7	79.3	74.8	76.9	76.5
Barley No. 3, Minneapolis	"	85.5	134.5	124.3	124.2	128.3
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	139.9	165.2	163.6	165.8	166.0
Rye No. 2 Minneapolis	"	82.9	123.5	122.8	123.5	127.4
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.75	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.75	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	38.75	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	54.70	45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	51.80	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	40.60	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00
41 pct. protein, Decatur 3/	"	37.00	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	42.90	50.00	45.90	48.05	48.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	32.50	41.50	41.30	41.30	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 4/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 4/	"	71.50	73.50	73.25	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	32.90	44.80	42.90	43.15	42.00
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	49.80	59.00	57.00	57.40	
Laying mash	"	62.40	72.00	70.80	70.80	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14 = 100		146	182	170	169	5/ 170
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100.		136	166	166	166	6/ 166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		165	166	166	166	6/ 166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		142	166	166	166	6/ 166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		15.5	12.1	12.8	12.8	7/ 12.7
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		15.4	13.1	12.8	13.1	7/ 13.5
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 8/		26.7	24.8	26.2	26.4	5/ 26.2
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 8/		1.38	1.40	1.52	1.49	5/ 1.46
Egg-feed ratio, U. S.		13.7	10.2	14.3	12.5	5/ 11.4

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended March 17, byproduct feed prices as of March 20. 2/ 32 pct. protein. 3/ Bulk price plus allowance for bags. 4/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ As of March 20. 7/ For week ended March 17. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

If farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1, the combined acreage of the four feed grains in 1945 will approximate 163 million acres. This would be a decrease of about 1.5 percent from the 1944 acreage, but 5 percent more than the 1939-43 average. If yields, by States, turn out about average for the most recent years, production of the four feed grains on such an acreage would total about 119 million tons, only about 2 million tons less than the large production in 1944. However, changes in planted acreage from indications on March 1, or weather and other factors affecting production, could result in a materially different total production of feed grains in 1945. A substantial increase in feed grain reserves is in prospect for the end of the current season compared with last. If 1945 feed grain production turns out at about the level indicated above, total supplies of feed grains for the 1945-46 season probably would be ample for the expected livestock requirements.

The acreage of tame hay indicated by farmers' intentions on March 1 to be harvested in 1945 will be only slightly under the 1944 acreage.

Prices received by farmers for feed grains have been lower during most of the current season than in the corresponding period of 1943-44. Demand for feed concentrates will not be so strong during the spring ~~and~~ summer as in the same period of 1944, reflecting the reduced number of livestock on farms. Livestock-feed price ratios, including dairy production payments, have been favorable for producers so far in 1945. With prospects for continued strong demand for livestock products, the livestock-feed price ratios are likely to remain favorable during most of 1945.

Production of some byproduct feeds since October has been smaller than in the corresponding period a year earlier. A slightly smaller total production of byproduct feeds may be obtained during 1944-45 (October-September) than in 1943-44, but probably larger than in any other previous year. Distribution of the principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal during the calendar year 1944 totaled almost 6 million tons, of which soybean cake and meal accounted for about 57 percent, cottonseed cake and meal 27 percent, linseed cake and meal 14.5 percent, and peanut cake and meal 1.5 percent.

In late March the Office of Price Administration issued a maximum price regulation, under which all kinds of hay will be brought under price control on May 1. Heretofore only alfalfa hay has been subject to price ceilings.

-- March 23, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- The total feed-grain acreage planted in the United States has been above the 10-year (1932-41) average in each of the past 3 years, largely as a result of the sharply increased demand for livestock feed, and because of favorable prices. Acreage lost because of drought and other causes has been relatively low each year since about 1939. Farmers have tended to utilize more fully all productive land, insofar as conditions permitted, during the war years.

In 1944, corn acreage was greater than in any year since 1936; oats acreage was larger than in any year since 1935; acreage of sorghum grains harvested was by far the largest on record; but barley acreage was reduced sharply to the smallest since 1938.

Harvested acreage of tame hay has been moderately larger during the war years than the 1932-41 average. The 1944 acreage, however, was slightly smaller than in either of the previous 2 years.

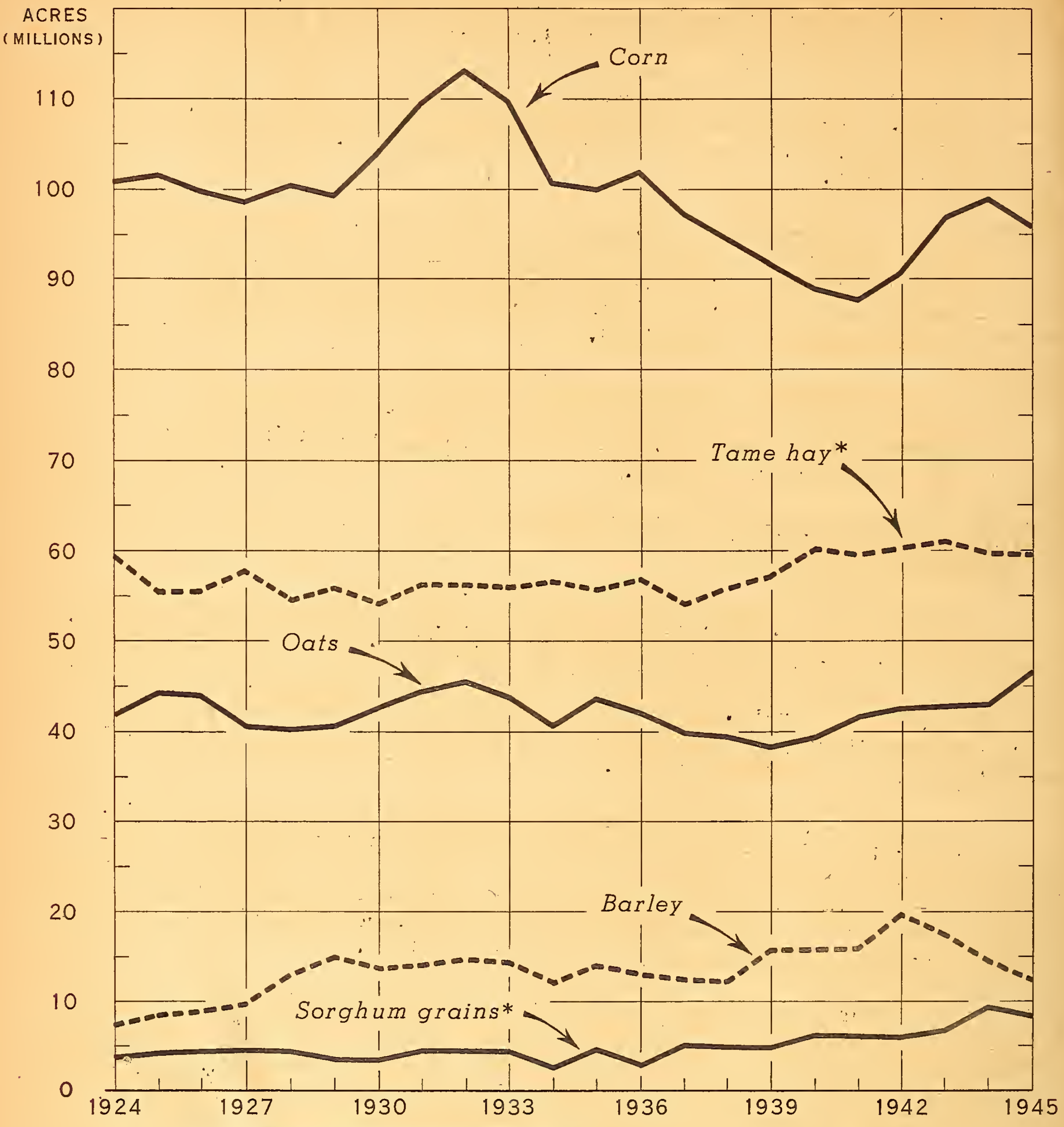
Slightly Smaller Acreage of Feed Grains Indicated for 1945

The acreage planted to feed grains in 1945 will be slightly less than in 1944, if farmers' intentions as reported on March 1 materialize. The report of prospective plantings for 1945 indicates a total of 163 million acres to be planted to corn, oats, barley, and the acreage of sorghums to be harvested for grain. This would be about 1.5 percent less than the area planted last year, but almost 5 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average acreage of those grains.

If yields, by States, turn out about average for recent years, the production of the four feed grains on this indicated acreage would total about 119 million tons, only about 2 million tons less than the large production in 1944. However, changes from indicated planted acreage, or weather and other factors affecting production, could result in a materially different total production of feed grains in 1945.

The March 1 intentions indicated a prospective 1945 planted corn acreage of 95.8 million acres, or 3 percent smaller than that planted in 1944, but 1 percent larger than the 1934-43 average. Substantial acreage decreases from the 1944 level are indicated in Southern and Western States, but only minor decreases in the major corn-producing area of the North Central States and in the Northeast.

FEED CROPS: ACREAGE PLANTED, UNITED STATES, 1924-44, AND INDICATED 1945



1945, PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS AS OF MARCH 1

*ACREAGE HARVESTED. 1945, PROSPECTIVE ACREAGE FOR HARVEST AS OF MARCH 1

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On the basis of prospective plantings reported as of March 1 and with yields, by States, about equal to the average for recent years, production of feed grains in 1945 - corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains - would total 119 million tons compared with 121 million tons in 1944, and an average of 107 million tons in 1939-43.

The 1945 oats acreage, indicated by farmers' intentions on March 1 to be 46.6 million acres, would be an 8 percent increase over the area seeded in 1944, and the largest seeded acreage on record. Increases in oats acreage were indicated for every geographic division except the Western States. The greatest increases over last year are indicated for the North Central and South Central States.

The indicated barley acreage for 1945 is 12.3 million acres, or about 14 percent less than was planted in 1944, and smaller than in any of the past 6 years. Acreage reductions were indicated most generally in the Corn Belt and Great Plains States, where most of the barley is produced. Much of the decline in barley acreage is a result of shifting to more advantageous or profitable crops.

The acreage of sorghums to be harvested for grain (assuming that approximately half of the total acreage of all sorghums indicated to be planted may be so utilized) will be about 8.1 million acres. This acreage would be 11 percent less than the 1944 acreage of sorghums harvested for grain, but 66 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Farmers indicated on March 1 that they intend to harvest about 59.5 million acres of tame hay in 1945. This would be only slightly less than in 1944, but approximately 3 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average acreage. If 1940-44 average yields are made on the prospective acreage in each State, the 1944 tame hay production would be nearly 86 million tons, one of the largest crops on record.

Table 2.- Planted acreage of specified crops, 1934-44, and prospective plantings for 1945

Crop	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as a percentage of 1944	1945 goals
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
Corn	94,972	98,722	95,778	97.0	99,098
Oats	40,961	42,983	46,555	108.3	44,259
Barley	14,711	14,300	12,285	85.9	13,911
Sorghums for grain 1/	4,886	9,117	2/ 8,100	88.8	---
Soybeans for beans 1/	4,812	10,502	10,334	98.4	10,757
Flaxseed	2,915	3,052	4,175	136.8	5,000
Peanuts 3/	2,740	4,012	3,923	97.8	3,955
Tame hay 1/	57,556	59,547	59,487	99.9	62,862

1/ Harvested acreage.
2/ Assuming that about half the acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes would be harvested for grain.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Feed Grain Prices Average Lower Than Year Earlier; Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Favorable to Producers

With relatively large supplies of corn on hand, and with only a small proportion of highest grades, prices received by farmers for corn have been moderately lower this season than a year earlier. Terminal market prices of best grades of corn and of oats and barley have been at or close to ceilings during most of the first quarter of 1945. Prices of almost all byproduct feeds have been at or near ceiling levels for more than a year. Hay supplies have been slightly smaller per hay-consuming animal this season than last, and hay prices have been at the highest levels since 1920. Under the new ceilings for all kinds of hay (see page 13) hay prices in 1945-46 (May-April), except for alfalfa, probably will average lower than in 1944-45.

The demand for feed concentrates will not be so strong during the spring and summer as in the same period of 1944, reflecting the reduced number of grain-consuming livestock on farms, mainly hogs and chickens. Livestock numbers on January 1, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, were 14 percent less than a year earlier. Supplies of feed grains and other concentrates are indicated to be ample to meet all livestock and industrial requirements in most areas until new-crop grain is harvested.

The relationship of prices of livestock and livestock products, including dairy production payments, to prices of feed has been favorable for producers in the first 3 months of 1945. With average growing conditions for feed grains, generally favorable livestock-feed price relationships probably will prevail during the spring and summer months, and possibly throughout all of 1945.

The hog-corn price ratio of 13.2 (farm basis) in mid-February was the most favorable to hog producers for any month since May 1943, and was about 9 percent above the average of 12.1 for the calendar years 1924-43. With prospects for prices of practically all weights and grades of hogs to remain at or near ceilings through the summer at least, reflecting smaller supplies than a year earlier and a continued strong demand for pork, the hog-corn ratio is expected to continue favorable for producers throughout most of 1945.

The milk-feed price ratio, including dairy production payments, has been favorable for dairy producers during most of the war. The butterfat-feed price ratio was only about average in 1944, even with dairy production payments included. With the demand for dairy products exceeding the available supplies, prices received by dairy farmers in 1945 are expected to remain at or close to ceiling levels, and to average about the same as in 1944. The higher dairy production payments for butterfat scheduled for 1945 probably will result in record unit returns to dairy farmers. With farm prices of dairy products averaging about the same as last year, and feed grain prices averaging slightly lower, the milk-feed price ratio, including dairy production payments, will continue at record levels. The butterfat-feed price ratio, also including production payments, probably will be higher than in 1944 and the 20-year (1924-43) average.

The egg-feed price ratio was higher than average in 1943, but below average in 1944. Egg prices are expected to average moderately higher in 1945 than in 1944. With slightly lower feed prices, the egg-feed price ratio probably will average 10 to 15 percent higher in 1945 than in 1944, and 5 to 10 percent higher than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Production of Byproduct Feeds Smaller Than Year Ago

Total production of byproduct feeds so far in the current feeding year, beginning October 1944, has been smaller than a year earlier. Total production in 1944-45 is expected to be slightly smaller than a year earlier, but probably larger than in any other season.

Production of oilseed cake and meal in the first 4 months of the 1944-45 season (October-January) was about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Production of linseed and peanut cakes and meals in October-January was only little more than half as large as a year earlier, and cottonseed cake and meal production was about 2 percent smaller, despite a larger cotton crop in 1944. Production of soybean cake and meal was about 2 percent larger during October-January than a year earlier, about offsetting the smaller production of cottonseed cake and meal. From the standpoint of tonnage, oilseed cake and meal, including copra cake and meal, have accounted for more than 30 percent of the total production of byproduct feeds in the past 3 years.

In the first 4 months of the current season (October-September) production of gluten feed and meal and brewers' dried grains was slightly lower than a year earlier, and production of wheat millfeeds was at about the same level. Production of wheat millfeeds may increase somewhat in the next few months, particularly if increased purchases of flour are made for lend-lease and military purposes. Wheat millfeeds usually account for about 30 percent of the total tonnage of byproduct feeds produced each season.

Production of both alfalfa meal and rice millfeeds was slightly larger in the first 4 months of 1944-45 than a year earlier. Alfalfa meal production has increased markedly during the war period. Production of distillers' dried grains also has increased sharply, as additional facilities have been installed for recovering spent grains from alcohol manufacture. Production of distillers' dried grains in October-January was about 47 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1943-44, and continued large production is in prospect.

Table 3.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October 1943-February 1945

Item	October-September 1943-44	October-January 1943-44	October-January 1944-45	February 1944	February 1945
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,749.5	1,053.9	1,032.8	156.5	201.8
Soybean cake and meal	3,444.8	1,057.2	1/1,076.4	358.4	2/
Linseed cake and meal	997.0	362.7	194.9	83.9	2/
Peanut cake and meal	108.5	51.5	32.7	9.6	10.0
Copra cake and meal	3/ 35.0	11.7	15.3	3.6	2/
Gluten feed and meal	861.0	325.1	1/313.8	77.8	4/74.3
Brewers' dried grains	228.6	71.7	66.3	15.3	15.5
Distillers' dried grains	443.8	134.3	200.6	32.5	48.5
Wheat millfeeds	5,372.2	1,913.2	1,904.7	452.0	1/440.0
Rice millfeeds	138.8	78.8	84.3	12.5	13.4
Stocks end of period					
Cottonseed cake and meal	60.5	72.1	84.3	69.4	94.3
Peanut cake and meal	2.4	3.4	5.5	4.0	5.0

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Domestic grind only.

April Feed Wheat Allocations to be Sharply Reduced; WFA Corn Purchases Small

As a result of the difficulty in obtaining transportation facilities and because of the availability of corn, oats, and grain sorghums, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make no feed wheat allotments for the month of April, except for the region served by the Portland, Oregon, office of that agency. The quantity of feed wheat allocated to that region is small in relation to the total United States allocation. Shipments of Government feed wheat will, however, be made to all areas during April from previous allocations, the volume depending upon the availability of boxcars.

Sales of Government feed wheat were smaller in the first quarter of 1945 than in any previous 3-month period since the third quarter of 1942. Sales in March were the smallest in any month since March 1943, except for the first 2 months of 1945.

Prices of Government feed wheat in April will be the same as in March, the price in a given place depending upon the region in which located, as designated by Commodity Credit Corporation in January 1944, and subsequently. Feed wheat prices in March and April range from $1.34 to $1.46 per bushel, according to location. Since February 1944, Government feed wheat prices have been advanced 7 cents per bushel in all areas.

Stocks of corn owned by the Government at the beginning of March were larger than at the beginning of any month since July 1943, but were still comparatively small. The increase in stocks from previous months largely reflects purchases of corn under the stockpiling program announced by the War Food Administration in early January. Relatively small quantities of corn had been purchased by WFA under this program up to March 1.

Table 4.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-45

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed	
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642
1944	1,379	92,315	325	224,256
1945				
January	1,622	87,559	2	6,731
February	3,872	81,296	6	10,799
March	5,706	78,398		2/12,000

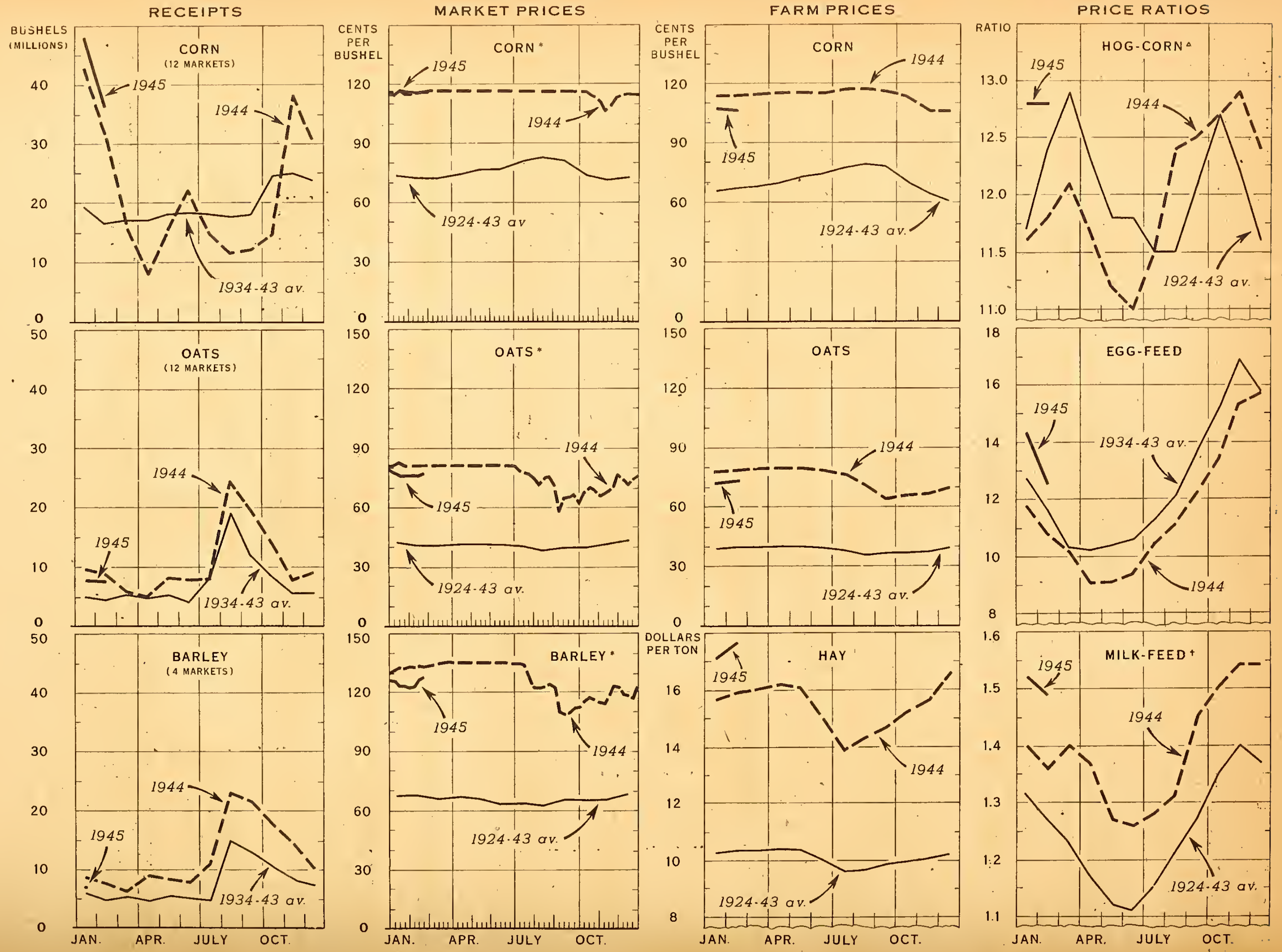
1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 5.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February 1934-44, December 1944-February 1945

Item	February			1944-45		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	16,722	37,032	31,104	30,811	48,032	36,243
Oats, 12 markets 1/	4,381	7,946	8,844	9,089	7,564	7,493
Barley, 4 markets 2/	4,874	7,456	7,476	10,096	6,741	3,953

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.
Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS.



* CORN, NO. 3 YELLOW AT CHICAGO: OATS, NO. 3 WHITE AT CHICAGO: BARLEY, NO. 3 FEED AT MINNEAPOLIS ▵ BASIS CHICAGO PRICES
† MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45142 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

OPA Issues Price Regulations on all Hay Revised Corn Regulations

The Office of Price Administration, on March 22, issued Maximum Price Regulation 582, establishing nation-wide manimum prices for all types of hay, effective May 1, 1945. The order will bring all types of hya under price control for the first time, and will replace Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 322, the provisions of which cover only prices of alfalfa hay.

The new regulation will increase the ceilings on alfalfa hay by 50 cents per ton in areas north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi River; by $1.00 per ton in the areas directly east and south of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; by $2 per ton in the southeast and eastern seaboard States; and by $3.50 per ton in the areas surrounding the cities of New York and Boston. These advances will be at least partially offset by reducing ceiling prices in effect in some sections for other types of hay.

The new regulation places hay into four divisions, as follows;

Division I -- Alfalfa and alfalfa light mixed.

Division II -- Clover (except sweet clover), timothy, clover, and timothy mixed, lespedeza, alfalfa heavy mixed, grain hay, wild oats, and vetch hay.

Division III -- Cowpea, soybean, sweet clover, and kudza.

Division IV -- Upland prairie, Johnson, peanut, cane (sorgo), and grass hays, including redtop, orchard, bluegrass, Bermuda, Sudan, brome grasses, and all other hay not specifically included in any of the foregoing divisions.

Maximum prices are established in the regulation, with Base prices on unbaled hay sold by producers, by areas. Price differentials are provided between each of the four division of hay, and seasonal adjustments are specified. Additions to base prices are given for certain specified grades of hay and for baled hay. Specified markups are allowed for the various levels of distribution.

Alfalfa hay was first put under price control in the Pacific Coast States in February 1943. Then in March, the regulation was amended to include Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. New Mexico and two counties in Texas were added in June 1943. Maximum prices for alfalfa were established for the entire United States in July 1944 (Second RMPR 322).

Because of the right supply situation caused by unusually severe weather in the Eastern part of the country, and by shortage of transportation facilities an order was issued by the War Food Administration (WFO 127) on February 24 prohibiting the shipment of hay from Nebraska and 17 counries in Iowa and South Dakota, except to Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The order, however, was in effect only temporarily, and was terminated on March 6.

A revised maximum price regulation on corn was issued by the Office of Price Administration, effective February 26. The new Regulation, issued as Supplement No. 4 to FPR 2, supersedes the former corn regulation. Second

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 346. No major changes were made in the former method of pricing corn, but minor changes incorporated in the new regulation include: (1) An allowance of 1/2 cent per bushel premium for all No. 1 corn; (2) some changes in "Area A" boundaries which will result in price increases in some counties in Ohio and eastern and southern Indiana and southern Illinois; (3) increases in some instances of prices in southeastern and eastern areas; (4) some deletions in specified terminal base prices; and (5) discounts for lower grades of corn.

The Office of Price Administration also issued a supplement (No. 8) to FPR No. 3, effective February 26, covering wet-process feed products. This action did not change the basic prices formerly in effect under MPR 479, but merely replaced that regulation.

Prices of Most Field Seeds Slightly Higher Than Year Ago

United States average retail prices on February 15, 1945, of 15 kinds of field seeds were higher than a year ago, while prices of 8 kinds were lower, and 1 kind was unchanged. Increases in most cases were small in contrast to the sharp advances shown a year ago. Compared with a year ago, the February 15 prices this year showed the greatest increases, on a percentage basis, in the cases of Ladino clover, rapeseed, white clover, Kentucky bluegrass, and redtop. Increases of 2 percent or less were shown for bromegrass, field peas, red clover, ryegrass, timothy, sweetclover, and orchard grass. Decreases were most marked in Sudan grass and Korean lespedeza. Without exception, the February 15, 1945, prices were higher than the 5-year (1939-43) average. Maximum retail prices have been established only for red, sweet, and alsike clover, alfalfa, and timothy seeds. 1/

Imports of Canadian Grains Large in August-February Period

Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States for all purposes totaled about 147 million bushels from August 1, 1944 to March 1, 1945. This quantity is almost as large as shipments in the same period a year earlier, despite the relatively more abundant supply of grains in the United States this season compared with last. Shipments of wheat were considerably smaller. About 31 million bushels of a total of 76 million bushels of wheat shipped to this country from August 1, 1944, to mid-February 1945 were reexported overseas from American ports, according to the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. Imports of oats and barley from Canada during the August-February 1944-45 period were considerably larger than a year earlier, but imports of flaxseed were smaller.

Areas from which the 147 million bushels of Canadian grain imports during August-February originated were as follows: Canadian Pacific Coast Terminals, 1 percent; Canadian Western elevators, 4 percent; Fort William and Port Arthur, 88 percent; and Canadian Eastern Elevators, 7 percent.

During the 1943-44 Canadian crop year (August-July) a total of 77.3 million bushels of oats (including rolled and oatmeal), and 36.1 million bushels of barley were exported from Canada, the major part of which was shipped to the United States.

1/ See Table 10 for retail prices of field seeds.

Table 6.- Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States, August-February 1941-45

Grain	Aug. 1, 1941- Feb. 26, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942- Mar. 4, 1943	Aug. 1, 1943- Mar. 2, 1944	Aug. 1, 1944- Mar. 1, 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat 1/	33,839	18,743	111,927	77,160
Oats	451	22,870	26,952	41,382
Barley	1,051	8,556	16,314	22,203
Rye	---	---	4,163	2,664
Flaxseed	---	---	6,675	3,115

Source: Canadian Grain Statistics.

1/ Includes wheat reexported under bond.

UNITED STATES OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL DISTRIBUTION

United States distribution of the four principal oilseed cakes and meals -- cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut -- during the calendar year 1944, amounted to nearly 6 million tons. (Tables 9 and 10.) On the basis of actual production, this was probably the largest total quantity of those feeds ever distributed in a year. It was about 22 percent larger than the quantity distributed during 1942, the only other year for which complete distribution data are available. During 1944, about 80 percent of the total was distributed directly by processors, and 20 percent distributed at the direction of the WFA through set-aside orders.

The large increase in total 1944 distribution compared with 1942 was due largely to the increased supply of soybean cake and meal, of which 3,401,000 tons were distributed in 1944 compared with 1,731,000 tons in 1942. Distribution of cottonseed cake and meal totaled 1,619,000 tons in 1944, about one-fourth less than in 1942. Linseed cake and meal distribution in 1944 amounted to 866,000 tons, about 9 percent less than in 1942. Peanut cake and meal distributed in 1944 totaled 81,700 tons, about 46 percent more than in 1942.

During both 1944 and 1942 the South Central region received the largest proportion of the total oilseed cake and meal distributed in the United States: 29 percent of the total in 1942 and 27 percent in 1944. Cottonseed cake and meal was the predominant kind going to that area last year, although more than one-half million tons of soybean cake and meal were received.

A large proportion of the total oilseed cake and meal was also distributed to both the East North Central and the West North Central regions. The East North Central region received 21 percent of the total distributed during 1944, (18 percent in 1942), and the West North Central region received 19 percent of the total in 1944 (17 percent in 1942). In both the East and West North Central regions soybean cake and meal predominated, but a fairly large volume of linseed cake and meal and cottonseed cake and meal was also received. About 13 percent of the United States distribution of oilseed cake and meal went to the North Atlantic region in 1944 (14 percent in 1942); soybean cake and meal accounted for the greatest proportion, but linseed cake and meal were also important. South Atlantic States received 10 percent of the total domestic distribution of the four oilseed cakes and meals in 1944

(12 percent in 1942), with cottonseed cake and meal accounting for more than half of the total received, and soybean cake and meal for more than a third. The Western States received 10 percent of the United States total in 1944 (9 percent in 1942), with soybean cake and meal comprising almost 60 percent. Peanut cake and meal constituted a relatively minor proportion of the total distribution in the United States. Most of the peanut cake and meal went to the South Atlantic and South Central States in 1944.

Table 7.- Distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, United States, by geographic divisions, 1944 1/

Oilseed cake and meal	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Total United States
	Regional distribution as percentage of U. S. total						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cottonseed	.3	3.5	7.5	19.7	61.7	7.3	100.0
Soybean	14.8	30.0	22.7	6.8	15.4	10.3	100.0
Linseed	30.3	22.1	29.2	2.6	1.8	14.0	100.0
Peanut	1.3	3.2	2.1	40.5	52.9	--	100.0
Total	12.9	21.3	19.3	10.1	26.5	9.9	100.0
	Relative volume of the various kinds distributed to each region						
Cottonseed	.6	4.5	10.5	52.6	63.1	20.9	27.1
Soybean	65.3	80.2	67.3	38.2	33.2	59.5	57.0
Linseed	34.0	15.1	22.1	3.7	1.0	20.5	14.5
Peanut	.1	.2	.1	5.5	2.7	--	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ A small quantity of oilseed cake and meal was distributed in 1944, the destination of which is unknown.

The greated movement of oilseed cake and meal in 1944 was during the winter and fall. Distribution during the January-March quarter was equal to about 30 percent and in the October-December quarter was equal to 29 percent of the total for the year.

The seasonal pattern of distribution of the individual kinds varied considerably more than the total distribution indicates. (See cover page.) A fairly large seasonal variation occurred in the distribution of cottonseed cake and meal and linseed cake and meal during 1944. Much of the decline in the volume of linseed cake and meal distributed during October-December 1944 was a result of the reduced supplies of flaxseed for crushing, rather than a normal seasonal decline. Cottonseed cake and meal distribution was seasonally smaller in the summer months, owing to reduced stocks of cottonseed for crushing in those months. Soybean cake and meal was distributed more evenly throughout the year than the other kinds. Peanut cake and meal distribution was largest in January-March, and smallest in July-September.

Table 8 .- United States distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, by States and geographic divisions, 1942 and 1944

State	1942					1944 1/				
	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	480	726	1,200	---	2,406	---	1,666	900	---	2,566
N. H.	230	2,683	1,715	---	4,628	30	6,353	1,284	---	7,667
Vt.	2,075	14,612	17,573	---	34,260	190	30,223	11,159	---	41,572
Mass.	1,320	9,145	9,439	---	19,904	500	20,270	5,470	---	26,240
R. I.	140	395	1,307	---	1,842	---	1,540	1,140	---	2,680
Conn.	2,677	4,927	6,199	---	13,803	380	9,599	4,165	---	14,144
N. Y.	8,897	222,915	208,904	325	441,041	2,323	288,513	181,928	180	472,944
N. J.	170	14,514	18,404	---	33,088	131	21,179	13,383	60	34,753
Pa.	11,648	72,965	48,682	848	134,143	1,095	123,573	42,841	805	168,314
N. Atl.	27,637	342,882	313,423	1,173	685,115	4,649	502,916	262,270	1,045	770,880
Ohio	18,185	164,376	48,873	564	231,998	11,336	278,824	44,856	763	335,779
Ind.	5,237	91,046	14,452	30	110,765	4,555	223,195	8,442	100	236,292
Ill.	61,118	228,572	65,016	839	355,545	39,735	361,099	58,550	1,574	460,958
Mich.	1,666	29,315	5,076	30	36,087	520	60,640	5,234	---	66,394
Wis.	975	46,346	79,994	130	127,445	660	94,595	74,018	150	169,423
E.N. Cent.	87,181	559,655	213,411	1,593	861,840	56,806	1,018,353	191,100	2,587	1,268,846
Minn.	4,055	70,797	74,253	680	149,785	3,256	136,270	96,569	340	236,435
Iowa	4,663	133,102	139,512	780	278,057	5,258	251,907	97,212	370	354,747
Mo.	67,208	109,977	21,642	140	198,967	70,583	155,244	21,604	620	248,051
N. Dak.	115	1,928	514	---	2,557	---	4,340	1,550	---	5,890
S. Dak.	739	5,002	2,397	---	8,138	320	13,887	3,531	---	17,738
Nebr.	12,428	60,349	18,476	140	91,393	15,716	106,876	20,968	380	143,940
Kans.	37,986	34,329	10,307	25	82,647	24,970	101,901	11,357	---	138,228
W.N.Cent.	127,194	415,484	267,101	1,765	811,544	120,103	770,425	252,791	1,710	1,145,029
Del.	195	16,042	536	---	16,773	220	22,607	2,896	---	25,723
Md. (and D.C.)	4,230	25,382	12,158	1,410	43,180	712	37,109	9,288	841	47,950
Va.	11,622	25,929	8,419	3,757	49,727	9,581	43,294	4,465	4,488	61,828
W. Va.	677	3,599	420	30	4,726	240	7,411	770	64	8,485
N. C.	144,334	24,861	4,628	2,999	176,822	111,251	50,795	2,291	3,107	167,444
S.C.	95,554	3,114	375	566	99,609	80,471	14,209	100	959	95,739
Ga.	141,807	11,119	1,863	16,478	171,267	106,084	32,694	753	17,395	156,926
Fla.	22,995	6,605	2,599	5,561	37,760	8,863	22,451	1,562	6,238	39,114
S. Atl.	421,414	116,651	30,998	30,801	599,864	317,422	230,570	22,125	33,092	603,209
Ky.	10,081	26,074	1,859	25	38,039	9,677	62,766	1,230	446	74,119
Tenn.	155,360	45,969	3,754	1,335	206,418	93,340	80,745	3,204	3,457	180,746
Ala.	129,047	10,861	1,280	7,438	148,626	112,218	27,110	630	13,973	153,931
Miss.	154,021	3,859	120	1,135	159,135	162,083	16,813	60	1,079	180,035
Ark.	91,000	7,076	190	---	98,266	91,757	23,199	120	2,084	117,160
La.	68,791	2,367	115	60	71,333	85,301	10,247	---	30	95,578
Okla.	121,685	7,155	772	1,496	131,108	73,541	81,440	2,469	2,867	160,317
Tex.	538,407	41,795	6,188	7,962	594,352	365,047	219,873	7,724	19,233	611,877
S. Cent.	1,268,392	145,156	14,278	19,451	1,447,277	992,964	522,193	15,437	43,169	1,573,763
Mont.	3,182	4,105	1,287	---	8,574	140	12,865	1,535	---	14,540
Idaho	2,132	3,750	481	---	6,363	579	10,038	680	---	11,297
Wyo.	1,888	3,810	20	---	5,718	966	18,766	360	---	20,092
Colo.	11,951	11,196	4,311	---	27,458	8,129	42,950	5,200	---	56,279
N. Mex.	39,825	1,755	60	---	41,640	27,348	26,099	330	---	53,777
Ariz.	28,682	1,068	346	---	30,096	19,309	3,788	864	---	23,961
Utah	2,880	8,074	295	---	11,249	1,624	16,539	660	---	18,823
Nev.	3,277	---	30	---	3,307	1,077	1,290	1,301	---	3,668
Wash.	3,866	18,146	7,972	---	29,984	120	47,017	9,674	---	56,811
Oreg.	2,524	11,550	7,165	710	21,949	1,458	37,514	8,921	---	47,893
Calif.	90,759	74,781	77,034	125	242,699	57,034	133,406	91,098	---	281,538
West.	190,966	138,235	99,001	835	429,037	117,784	350,272	120,623	---	588,679
Unknown	41,817	12,812	14,335	203	69,167	8,996	6,351	1,334	97	16,778
U.S.	2,164,601	1,730,875	952,547	55,821	4,903,844	1,618,724	3,401,080	865,680	81,700	5,967,184

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Revised. Processors' distribution including set-aside allocations.

Table 9 .- United States distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, by States and geographic divisions, quarterly, 1944 1/

State	January-March					April-June				
	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	---	483	420	---	903	---	450	300	---	750
N. H.	---	1,492	400	---	1,892	30	1,606	310	---	1,946
Vt.	100	5,053	3,605	---	8,758	---	8,695	3,507	---	12,202
Mass.	90	4,985	1,775	---	6,850	---	5,817	1,605	---	7,422
R. I.	---	334	270	---	604	---	510	330	---	840
Conn.	290	2,145	1,283	---	3,718	---	2,798	1,232	---	4,030
N. Y.	1,004	66,610	59,330	40	126,984	375	74,407	53,095	80	127,957
N. J.	---	5,145	3,920	30	9,095	131	6,339	3,952	---	10,422
Pa.	400	27,621	14,555	90	42,666	150	33,144	13,464	95	46,853
N. Atl.	1,884	113,868	85,558	160	201,470	686	133,766	77,795	175	212,422
Ohio	3,076	71,154	14,624	276	89,130	3,858	68,717	10,953	452	83,980
Ind.	1,743	63,116	3,290	70	68,219	933	61,594	1,772	30	64,329
Ill.	12,210	102,677	18,034	864	133,785	10,494	94,311	16,385	517	121,707
Mich.	30	13,601	1,797	---	15,428	280	16,528	865	---	17,673
Wis.	180	17,074	21,263	30	38,547	300	25,681	19,963	120	46,064
E.N.Cent.	17,239	267,622	59,008	1,240	345,109	15,865	266,831	49,938	1,119	333,753
Minn.	1,902	33,202	30,793	220	66,117	628	39,045	26,752	60	66,485
Iowa	1,841	76,011	25,805	100	103,757	974	62,213	27,337	120	90,644
Mo.	27,096	41,589	7,024	560	76,269	10,130	39,798	6,679	60	56,667
N. Dak.	---	1,520	650	---	2,170	---	1,110	245	---	1,355
S. Dak.	170	3,798	1,277	---	5,245	60	3,877	1,110	---	5,047
Nebr.	4,630	26,985	5,808	250	37,673	2,491	27,920	4,243	130	34,784
Kans.	9,698	32,674	4,309	---	46,681	2,696	22,905	2,001	---	27,602
W.N.Cent.	45,337	215,779	75,666	1,130	337,912	16,979	196,868	68,367	370	282,584
Del.	80	4,813	1,320	---	6,213	140	5,117	805	---	6,062
Md.(and D.C)	390	11,176	3,500	76	15,142	130	10,214	2,740	120	13,204
Va.	4,062	12,774	1,255	714	18,805	772	9,763	1,660	954	13,149
W. Va.	150	1,910	350	34	2,444	---	1,735	60	---	1,795
N. C.	29,245	20,141	775	1,146	51,307	8,040	11,935	900	1,140	22,015
S. C.	19,372	9,955	---	119	29,446	6,229	1,850	40	551	8,670
Ga.	24,072	14,527	160	5,981	44,740	9,868	8,279	210	4,550	22,907
Fla.	1,514	10,778	472	1,352	14,116	671	4,346	450	1,145	6,612
S. Atl.	78,885	86,074	7,832	9,422	182,213	25,850	53,239	6,865	8,460	94,414
Ky.	4,963	16,567	290	315	22,135	457	13,460	130	70	14,137
Tenn.	30,728	23,992	850	1,419	56,989	11,542	19,493	926	1,282	33,243
Ala.	25,505	10,353	150	4,894	40,902	8,628	6,384	240	5,535	20,787
Miss.	52,094	3,584	---	667	56,345	17,089	5,816	30	5	22,940
Ark.	26,813	10,207	---	507	37,527	9,956	4,981	60	650	15,647
La.	28,511	1,434	---	30	29,975	7,827	4,216	---	---	12,043
Okla.	14,499	46,692	302	1,332	62,825	3,131	16,168	244	969	20,512
Tex.	102,715	100,597	1,432	3,331	208,075	40,388	47,405	1,957	2,446	92,196
S. Cent.	285,828	213,426	3,024	12,495	514,773	99,018	117,943	3,587	10,957	231,505
Mont.	70	3,425	595	---	4,090	---	2,465	190	---	2,655
Idaho	127	3,670	350	---	4,147	210	3,130	240	---	3,580
Wyo.	150	5,245	30	---	5,425	---	4,129	---	---	4,129
Colo.	1,368	13,347	1,280	---	15,995	820	12,153	1,210	---	14,183
N. Mex.	10,002	12,878	180	---	23,060	4,114	6,066	80	---	10,260
Ariz.	9,573	1,373	290	---	11,236	2,674	1,219	110	---	4,003
Utah	911	5,640	230	---	6,781	82	4,685	---	---	4,767
Nev.	140	660	15	---	815	60	440	1,283	---	1,783
Wash.	120	15,190	3,808	---	19,118	---	13,838	2,591	---	16,429
Oreg.	1,261	9,806	3,283	---	14,350	---	12,106	2,189	---	14,295
Calif.	26,264	26,206	26,923	---	79,393	14,322	59,838	14,543	---	88,703
West.	49,986	97,440	36,984	---	184,410	22,282	120,069	22,436	---	164,787
Unknown	5,824	1,573	30	---	7,427	710	2,242	---	97	3,049
U. S.	484,983	995,782	268,102	24,447	1,773,314	181,390	890,958	228,988	21,178	1,322,514

Continued -

Table 9.- United States distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, by States and geographic divisions, quarterly, 1944 1/ - Continued

State	July-September					October-December				
	Cottonseed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total	Cottonseed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	---	260	90	---	350	---	473	90	---	563
N. H.	---	1,757	274	---	2,031	---	1,498	300	---	1,798
Vt.	---	6,333	2,014	---	8,347	90	10,142	2,033	---	12,265
Mass.	---	4,044	1,110	---	5,154	410	5,424	980	---	6,814
R. I.	---	255	270	---	525	---	441	270	---	711
Conn.	---	2,269	734	---	3,003	90	2,387	916	---	3,393
N. Y.	30	73,844	42,926	30	116,830	914	73,652	26,577	30	101,173
N. J.	---	4,880	3,190	30	8,100	---	4,815	2,321	---	7,136
Pa.	240	30,810	9,278	160	40,508	305	31,998	5,544	440	38,287
N. Atl.	270	124,452	59,886	240	184,848	1,809	130,830	39,031	470	172,140
Ohio	1,278	68,118	10,027	---	79,423	3,124	70,835	9,252	35	83,246
Ind.	388	49,571	1,891	---	51,850	1,491	48,914	1,489	---	51,894
Ill.	4,510	83,313	14,013	63	101,899	12,521	80,798	10,118	130	103,567
Mich.	---	14,028	1,541	---	15,569	210	16,483	1,031	---	17,724
Wis.	60	30,458	18,927	---	49,445	120	21,382	13,865	---	35,367
E.N.Cent.	6,236	245,488	46,399	63	298,186	17,466	238,412	35,755	165	291,798
Minn.	385	34,673	21,742	30	56,830	341	29,350	17,282	30	47,003
Iowa	503	50,770	23,072	---	74,345	1,940	62,913	20,998	150	86,001
Mo.	6,089	35,390	4,376	---	45,855	27,268	38,467	3,525	---	69,260
N. Dak.	---	460	150	---	610	---	1,250	505	---	1,755
S. Dak.	---	2,836	640	---	3,476	90	3,376	504	---	3,970
Nebr.	2,007	22,678	5,449	---	30,134	6,588	29,293	5,468	---	41,349
Kans.	2,064	17,727	2,548	---	22,339	10,512	28,595	2,499	---	41,606
W.N.Cent.	11,048	164,534	57,977	30	233,589	46,739	193,244	50,781	180	290,944
Del.	---	6,967	584	---	7,551	---	5,710	187	---	5,897
Md.(and D.C.)	42	8,208	2,064	315	10,629	150	7,511	984	330	8,975
Va.	386	10,500	1,080	1,342	13,308	4,361	10,257	470	1,478	16,566
W. Va.	---	2,351	180	---	2,531	90	1,415	180	30	1,715
N. C.	13,706	7,104	366	270	21,446	60,260	11,615	250	551	72,676
S. C.	13,817	1,154	---	84	15,055	41,053	1,250	60	205	42,568
Ga.	19,750	4,898	218	2,161	27,027	52,394	4,990	165	4,703	62,252
Fla.	1,362	2,614	430	799	5,205	5,316	4,713	210	2,942	13,181
S. Atl.	49,063	43,796	4,922	4,971	102,752	163,624	47,461	2,506	10,239	223,830
Ky.	516	18,594	540	31	19,681	3,741	14,125	270	30	18,166
Tenn.	11,426	17,064	850	556	29,896	39,644	20,196	578	200	60,618
Ala.	18,842	4,859	210	1,168	25,079	59,243	5,514	30	2,376	67,163
Miss.	25,076	4,614	30	37	29,757	67,824	2,799	---	370	70,993
Ark.	7,618	3,881	---	927	12,426	47,370	4,130	60	---	51,560
La.	12,589	2,606	---	---	15,195	36,374	1,991	---	---	38,365
Okla.	6,273	7,569	1,512	464	15,818	49,638	11,011	411	102	61,162
Tex.	48,260	33,406	2,567	6,496	90,729	173,684	38,465	1,768	6,960	220,877
S. Cent.	130,600	92,593	5,709	9,679	238,581	477,518	98,231	3,117	10,038	588,904
Mont.	---	2,530	305	---	2,835	70	4,445	445	---	4,960
Idaho	110	2,268	60	---	2,438	132	970	30	---	1,132
Wyo.	270	4,144	240	---	4,654	546	5,248	90	---	5,884
Colo.	960	8,286	1,460	---	10,706	4,981	9,164	1,250	---	15,395
N. Mex.	658	3,621	40	---	4,319	12,574	3,534	30	---	16,138
Ariz.	514	751	300	---	1,565	6,548	445	164	---	7,157
Utah	---	2,895	90	---	2,985	631	3,319	340	---	4,290
Nev.	30	160	---	---	190	847	30	3	---	880
Wash.	---	8,070	1,470	---	9,540	---	9,919	1,805	---	11,724
Oreg.	---	7,556	1,738	---	9,294	197	8,046	1,711	---	9,954
Calif.	2,427	23,682	28,882	---	54,991	14,021	23,680	20,750	---	58,451
West.	4,969	63,963	34,585	---	103,517	40,547	68,800	26,618	---	135,965
Unknown	180	2,239	1,144	---	3,563	2,282	297	160	---	2,739
U. S.	202,366	737,065	210,622	14,983	1,165,036	749,985	777,275	157,968	21,092	1,706,320

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Revised. Processors' distribution including set-aside allocations.

Table 10.- United States average retail seed prices, February 15, 1939-45

U. S. average, February 15	Clover: Red, per 100 pounds	Clover: Alsike, per 100 pounds	Clover: White, per pound	Clover: Ladino, per pound	Clover: Sweet, per 100 pounds	Korean lespedeza, per 100 pounds	Alfalfa: Common, per 100 pounds	Alfalfa: Grimm, per 100 pounds
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Average 1939-43	22.60	23.43	.741	---	10.20	7.29	30.86	35.84
1944	43.20	40.85	.816	1.94	18.50	14.65	47.70	51.90
1945	43.40	41.90	.943	2.40	18.80	16.40	47.70	51.60

U. S. average, February 15	Timothy, per 100 pounds	Redtop, per pound	Kentucky blue-grass, per pound	Common ryegrass, per pound	Orchard grass, per 100 pounds	German millet, per 100 pounds	Smooth brome, per 100 pounds	Crested wheat grass, per 100 pounds
	Dollars	Cents	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Average 1939-43	7.53	14.1	23.2	8.91	27.88	3.78	18.56	16.40
1944	9.85	20.2	33.3	13.8	40.45	7.30	19.85	18.55
1945	9.97	22.9	38.4	13.9	41.20	7.00	19.90	17.30

U. S. average, February 15	Amber sorgo, per 100 pounds	Sudan grass, per 100 pounds	Rapeseed, per 100 pounds	Canada field peas, per 100 pounds	Seed corn: Hybrid, per bushel	Seed corn: Open polli-nated, per bushel	Seed: Oats, per bushel	Seed: Barley, per bushel
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Average 1939-43	2.91	4.63	14.85	6.51	6.91	2.24	.66	.84
1944	7.15	13.75	18.55	8.20	8.40	3.80	1.35	1.55
1945	6.42	9.20	22.40	8.22	8.66	3.96	1.25	1.54

Table 11.- Planted acreages of corn, oats, and barley by regions, 1939-45

Region	Corn			Oats			Barley		
	Average 1939-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1939-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1939-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
North Atlantic	2,373	2,567	2,553	2,020	1,975	2,045	286	212	206
East North Central	19,270	22,021	21,779	9,913	10,072	11,038	1,050	502	373
West North Central	33,551	40,348	40,018	19,976	21,308	23,380	9,964	7,943	6,006
South Atlantic	11,222	10,608	10,105	1,964	2,203	2,376	229	248	254
South Central	22,865	21,559	19,885	4,606	4,908	5,324	1,285	931	859
Western	1,835	1,619	1,438	2,400	2,517	2,392	3,941	4,164	4,587
Total United States	91,116	98,722	95,778	40,879	42,983	46,555	16,755	14,300	12,285

Table 12.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield, and production, 1939-45

Year	Corn 1/			Oats			Barley		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1939-43	91,116	30.5	2,776,979	40,879	28.7	1,174,161	16,755	20.3	340,501
1939	91,696	28.1	2,580,912	38,182	25.1	957,704	15,512	17.9	278,163
1940	88,913	27.7	2,462,320	39,224	31.8	1,245,388	15,627	19.8	308,944
1941	87,631	30.5	2,675,790	41,598	28.4	1,180,663	15,797	22.9	362,082
1942	90,552	34.6	3,131,518	42,595	31.7	1,349,547	19,536	22.0	429,167
1943	96,786	31.4	3,034,354	42,796	26.6	1,137,504	17,304	18.7	324,150
1944	98,722	32.7	3,228,361	42,983	27.1	1,166,392	14,300	19.9	284,426
1945	2/95,778	---	3/3,119,897	2/46,555	---	3/1,357,729	2/12,285	---	3/242,807

1/ For all purposes. 2/ Prospective plantings as of March 1. 3/ Based on March 1 prospective plantings with 1940-44 average State yields for corn and oats, and 1937-42 average State yields for barley.

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